

but it is supposed to be all sham, and that it is only done to blind the English. The populace about Canton are in a very excited state, and it would take but little to make them renew the riot, unless they are held in awe by the steamers now here.

Correspondence of the Express.

Extract of a letter dated

CANTON, Dec. 14, 1842.

Affairs continue in the same state in this place. Nothing has yet been heard of the course which Sir H. Pottinger intends to take. The English steamer still remains in anchor in front of the factories, and a body of Chinese soldiers remains encamped around the square. Several of the English merchants are packing up their papers, &c., preparatory to a move in case the steamer which is now here, should leave without being relieved by another—in which event there will probably be another outbreak, as the Chinese populace are in a state of great excitement.

Sir Hugh Gough left this morning for Hong Kong Great, is the surprise expressed that Sir Henry Pottinger should not have taken some measures relative to the late disturbances before this, and it begins to be doubted by some whether he will take any notice of it at all.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

ALITTLE LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Louis Philippe, Captain Castoff arrived this morning from Havre, Merth 8th, by which arrival we have received our file of Galligani's Messenger to the 7th ult., being a day or two later than the advices from France by the South America; but they contain nothing of importance. We copy the following letter from the Vienna correspondent of Galligani, dated 22d, the previous month:

"Yesterday, 22d, Mr. Jenifer, the Minister of the United States at Vienna, gave a ball in honor of Washington's birthday. Her Highness Princess Metternich did the honors of reception as lady patroness. Among the guests was the distinguished veteran soldier, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick, and his suites. It was gratifying to see one of the most celebrated soldiers of Europe showing respects to the memory of the most renowned in America. The Prince Althier, Apostolic Nuncio; the Ambassadors of England, France and Turkey; their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wess, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, and the Prince of Nassau, who are passing the winter in Vienna; the Foreign Ministers of the different Courts of Europe, with many of the most distinguished of the Austrian and Hungarian nobility of both sexes, honored the day by their presence.—A fine marble bust of flowers and evergreens, which attracted much attention. The company consisted of about 230 of the elite and beauty of Vienna. The night was gay and animated in the extreme, and the dance kept up with spirit until five in the morning; in which their Highnesses the Princes Metternich and Esterhazy, and the Princess Clary, occasionally joined, and imparted additional interest and animation to the festivities of the evening. The absence of Prince Metternich was deeply lamented; he having expressed his own sincere regret; not having been able to attend either of the Court balls during the season. Thus in Vienna has Washington's birthday been celebrated, evincing that the great and good men of every age are appreciated by the intelligent and noble of every country. The American Minister used every exertion to render the evening agreeable to his distinguished guests, and has ample cause to be gratified at its success; and the American nation should be proud to know that the name of Washington is held in the highest respect in Europe, as well as America. The ball opened with Washington's march, escorted by Strauss and his band. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles and Princess Metternich headed the Polonaise."

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated on the 22d ult., by the Americans in Rome, in their usual manner, by a public dinner. About forty citizens of the United States were present. The Prince de Camille, the distinguished naturalist, who resided many years in Philadelphia, and Mr. Green, the American Consul, were present as guests. The government of the United States has never supported any Diplomatist or Consul General at the Papal Court.

The Messenger due Tyrol, has the following comments from Avalanches in that country: "From Bourg St. Jacques, in the valley of Deferreigne, we learn that on the 24th ult. began to snow and continued for 48 hours; and on the 5th it was 6 feet deep. In the afternoon and at night, repeated soundings of avalanches were heard; in the morning many houses were found overwhelmed by the fallen masses and their inhabitants buried in the ruins."

HAVER, March 7. Cotton.—There has been a relaxation in the demand for this article, in our market, since our last report of the 25th ultimo. However, as there has been less cotton on sale, in consequence of the contrary winds which have permitted only a few of the cargoes expected from the United States to reach our port, the buyers have been brought to pay, in most instances, an advance of 1 centum per kilo, on the parcels waiting their convenience; which advance has extended from the low to good ordinary descriptions (Havre classification) of American staple.

The sales of the last 8 days have been 4034 bales, consisting of—2504 bales New Orleans; at 51 to 100; 100 to 50 to 75; 50 to 50; 1267 do Upland at 51 to 50 to 75; 50 do Pernambuco at 83; and 20 do Brazil; at 85; the whole duty paid.

The supplies received against these sales amounted to 17,328 bales, all in United States Cotton.

By the South America. Another most destructive fire occurred in Liverpool on the 7th of March. It broke out in the extensive Iron Foundry, &c. of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co., in Lydia Ann street, and extended to several other streets, working great destruction in its progress. A great number of buildings and a large amount of property were consumed. The largest sufferers appear to have been persons engaged in the construction of machinery and heavy

engines. But we have not room for giving the details. The total amount of the loss is estimated at £30,000. Happily no lives were lost, and there were but few slight cases of personal injury.

[From the N. Y. Cour. & Eng. April 17.]

16 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Columbus, Capt. Coles, we are placed in possession of London papers of the 20th, and Liverpool of the 23d March, for which we are exclusively indebted to the politeness of Capt. Coles, there being no papers on board but such as he had purchased for his private use. The Columbus arrived out on the 12th and reports her own arrival.

We learn from the Captain that on the 12th and 13th of March, the number of American arrivals exceeded one hundred, and that the amount of duty paid on their cargoes exceeded fifty thousand pounds sterling! This was unprecedented.

The English press is still discussing the McNaughten affair. Lord Lyndhurst has declared that there is no necessity for any alteration in the English law in relation to the plea of insanity in criminal cases.

Lord Brougham has got into a serious difficulty with certain members of the Anti Corn Law League, which is little creditable to their Committee as his lordship shows by the testimony of one of their number.

The price of Cotton is about the same as per last accounts, though the sales have been heavier than usual. Money continues abundant.

[From the London Chronicle, March 13th.]

The trial of the Chartist, at Lancaster, has terminated, after a long and laborious investigation. The result is, that sixteen, including McDowall and Cooper, have been found guilty on the fourth count, that is to say, of aiding and abetting certain persons in unlawful assemblies, and intimidation and stopping the labor of others, in order to procure changes in the constitution. Fifteen, including O'Connor, have been found guilty on the fifth count, which is in substance, "for conspiring to excite her Majesty's lieges to dissatisfaction and hatred of the laws, and to persuade the said lieges to unite and agree to leave their several employments and to produce a cessation of labor, in order to bring about changes in the laws." It is denied by O'Connor, and the others, that the matter here set forth constitutes a legal offence, and the question remains to be decided by the Queen's Bench. The remainder of the prisoners were acquitted.

LONDON, March 20. The Paris papers of Saturday, 19th, have since reached us by express. They are wholly destitute both of political and domestic news.

The only event which has given rise to serious prognostications, and which is the object of conversation in all scientific circles, was the appearance on Friday evening, in the horizon, of an immense comet. This occurred towards 7 o'clock P. M. The tail, which is wide, expanded, and perfectly marked, extended over a space of more than 60 degrees. Leaving Orion, while it crossed under an angle of 40 degrees, this stupendous and magnificent tail gradually became invisible in the horizon, which was still under the influence of twilight. The nucleus of the comet was not visible.

The Paris says it was rumored on Friday, in the Salle des Conférences of the Chamber of Deputies, that M. Teste, the Minister of Public Works, is about to be replaced by M. Dumoulin.

The total amount of the subscriptions for the Guadeloupe relief fund, paid into the hands of the Central Committee by the bankers and others, up to Thursday last inclusive, was 200,978f. 63c.

The Lydie, trading vessel, which sailed from Havre on Friday, for Guadeloupe, has taken out a remittance of 30,000f. to that colony, on account of the Havre subscribers to the relief fund.

Bourse, Paris, Saturday, March 13.—The French funds are again quoted at a rise. In Spanish stock there was considerable activity, and the rise of Friday has maintained itself. The Passive is higher. Belgian Rentes, Neapolitan and Italian Loans are higher than yesterday, but Roman Bonds have declined.

We are in receipt of Madrid and Barcelona papers and letters of the 10th inst. Their contents are destitute of importance.

According to accounts from Barcelona no doubt was entertained of the return of Senor Martinez de la Rosa (who was minister under Christina's Government) for that city. The Moderados are in a high glee at this prospect.

Our private advices from the Spanish capital deny that there is any truth in the report that a modification of the Cabinet was ever contemplated by the retirement of General Rodil and Senor Zumalacarre.

Since the above, the Madrid mail and papers of the 11th have reached us by express.

Our private letters mention that the commercial negotiations between Spain and England were actively followed up, and according to report one of the concessions to be offered by the latter is a reduction of the duties on Spanish wines to 3 shillings a gallon to those of Andalusia, and nine-pence per gallon for those of Catalonia.

It is stated by the Castellano that Senor Gonzalez Bravo has made a formal protest against the return of Senor Arguelles as Deputy for Madrid, on the ground of his being the Queen's guardian, and consequently incapacitated from taking his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, the law declaring that all members of the Royal household are held to be eligible. The question then arises as to whether Senor Arguelles, as guardian of the Queen, can be considered an officer of the Royal household. Our advices state that the election of Senor Arguelles has been confirmed, and that all the Ministerial Deputies for Madrid have been declared competent to take their seats.

The Herald, which is the organ of the Moderados, asserts that on the whole the elections for the Cortes are decidedly against the Government. It is almost needless to state that such an announcement is false, that Ministerialists having already obtained a triumphant majority.

According to the Patriota, the late municipal elections at Barcelona had given

rise to serious disturbances in that city. Blood is stated to have been shed, but politics, it appears, had nothing to do with the affair.

The Patriota states that a Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Almagro, and that several persons have been arrested. This Journal possesses the happy knack of magnifying molehills into mountains, and we have no doubt the whole affair is but a mere hoax, and entitled to no importance.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.

From Vera Cruz and the Isle of Pines.

A slip from the Pensacola Gazette, states that the U. S. ship of war Falmouth, Commander James McIntosh, arrived there on the 1st instant, in eight days from Vera Cruz. The Falmouth was within ten miles of the bar on the evening of the 29th ult., but was compelled to stand off in consequence of a gale. The officers and crew of the F. were in excellent health, not a serious case of sickness having occurred on board since the vessel has been in commission. The U. S. ship Vincennes, Commander Buchanan, was off the Isle of Sacrifices when the F. sailed; also the Spanish brig of war Patriot, and our revenue cutter (as before stated by arrivals here,) Woodbury, with \$100,000 specie for this port, to sail with the first fair wind. The report that Santa Anna, on his arrival to the Capital, had ordered the prisoners taken at Mier to be shot, and had afterwards revoked the order, is confirmed. Also, the rumor that he had changed his ministry and recalled Gen. Minion from the command of the siege of Campechy, and of a great dissatisfaction with his Government prevailing in the western provinces. The capture of the schooner Vigilant, Capt. Barber, by the Mexican squadron off Campechy, is likewise confirmed. It was said at Vera Cruz, that the first payment due our government by the Mexicans on account of our indemnity, due on the 30th inst. will not be paid.

The party sent by Capt. Buchanan, of the Vincennes, to search the Isle of Pines and the adjacent keys, for pirates, on the 29th of February, off the river Guana, took possession, after a hard chase, of the Spanish brigantine, La Constantia, having on board at the time upwards of 500 slaves from the coast of Africa. On boarding her they found three Spanish Custom House officers on board, who claimed the brig as Spanish property—a subsequent examination of her papers confirmed, and she was therefore permitted to proceed without further molestation. The Vincennes was to sail shortly from Vera Cruz to Pensacola.—Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—For a few days past, our city has presented a scene of excitement and commotion unparalleled in its history, and which for the circumstances originating and continuing it, is probably without a precedent in the annals of villainy. On Friday night last, at between 10 and 11 o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the announcement that the Office of the Western Insurance and Trust Company had been entered by a band of robbers, the Cashier and Teller confined in the vault, and the robbers escaped, carrying with them an amount of money estimated at from 50 to 100,000.

The cities of the Bank officers before named, had reached the ears of the family occupying the upper floor of the Banking house, and upon entering the Bank, they were found locked in the vault, where they had remained some two or three hours, without having been able to make themselves heard. When rescued from this solitary abode, they gave such an account of the transaction as satisfied the populace that the work of villainy had been most artfully planned, and most daringly executed. Three men, according to their statement, or as nearly as they could tell, in disguise had followed them into the Banking room after ten, and possibly concealed themselves while they were preoccupied with light and making other arrangements to settle the cash account and put up the money;—and upon entering the vault to put the money away, the villains had rushed upon them, put out their light, choked them down, and threatened their lives if they made the least resistance or gave any alarm. Thus overpowered by physical force and the apprehension of immediate death, they were subdued, after some struggle, but before any effort could reach their cries for help, and the vault filled of a large proportion of its valuable contents. The Volunteer Companies, with commendable promptness and zeal, immediately turned out, and the citizens generally, with the City Police, came up, and were so dispersed throughout the city as to afford every facility for the arrest of the perpetrators, upon the slightest intimation of their discovery. No clue to the robbers could be obtained during the night, and the excitement increased till 10 o'clock next morning, at which time a general search was ordered by the City Authorities—a reward of \$5000 having early in the morning been offered by the Bank for the thieves and money. At 11 o'clock, a package of \$4,300 of the stolen money was found by Mr. Barden, a member of one of the searching committees, carefully buried in a flower vase, under a growing geranium, freshly watered, in the gallery of the room occupied by Thomas C. McKee. The bundle of bills was carefully stored in a sock, and had evidently been watered, if not buried, only a few hours before. McKee was immediately sought, and taken up in Broad street, by Messrs. Ayer and Robinson, under authority from the City Mayor. He was allowed to remain under their charge during the whole of the day, under the pledge that every exertion would be used to procure a full account of the transaction, to recover the money stolen, (about one-half of which was said to consist of special deposits) and to obtain a disclosure of the accomplices. At 3 o'clock, in the midst of great excitement, McKee was escorted to a carriage by Ayer and Robinson, and rode out of the city, for the purpose, as it was said, of getting away from the excited multitude, before which McKee was unwilling to make any disclosures. They had been gone but a short time, when the report became general through the city, that the Officers of the Trust Company had proposed a com-

promise, by which McKee was to be escorted into Alabama, and set at liberty, with funds to pay his way, if he would restore the stolen treasure and deliver the names of his accomplices. As might have been expected, this report increased the popular excitement to a degree truly alarming. The public indignation for a time seemed to be turned from the robber and his accomplices to the Directors of the Bank who had suggested the compromise, and it was with the utmost difficulty the friends of good order and law could persuade an incensed and indignant populace from acts of violence that might have resulted in deeds of horror and bloodshed. Indeed, this could not have been done, but for the solemn assurance given by leading individuals of the Trust Company, that nothing had been done by them which could result in the escape of the accused, or prevent the ends of justice from being readily attained. And even this assurance could not allay the suspicions of the multitude. Many of them, bold and fearless men, started in pursuit of the carriage, in all directions; and at night, a small company of them returned to the city, in company with Mr. Ayer, who promptly solicited a hearing before the people and tendered an explanation of his instructions and policy.

At the close of Mr. Ayer's explanation to the meeting, he enquired the voice of the populace, as to what further he should do in the case. The assembled multitude responded, "Bring him back! bring him back! money or no money!" At eleven o'clock McKee was brought back to the city, in the custody of the Sheriff accompanied by as brave a body of volunteer guards as ever started in pursuit of a felon—and was safely lodged in jail. On Sunday morning, McKee was brought before Judge Sturge on a warrant for theft. Ayer and Robinson were sworn, and McKee's guilt was fully established, and he was required to give bail in \$5000 for his appearance at Court; failing to give the bail, he was committed to jail.

During this investigation, the Solicitor General of our circuit, Col. John L. Lewis, was implicated, as a receiver of the stolen money. Lewis defended himself from the implication with a good degree of plausibility, and after cross-examining the witnesses thoroughly, it was believed by many that the only connection established was such as was perfectly consistent with his own statement, to wit: That, in his exertions to effect the compromise offered by the Trust Co., and to procure McKee's escape, the latter had communicated to him a knowledge of where the bulk of the treasure was concealed, and which, through his instrumentality, had been recovered after the crowd dispersed the night before. Rather a mysterious affair some thought to receive the sanction and aid of the Prosecuting Attorney of the State! However, the Judge thought that Lewis was implicated, and accordingly required him to give bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of \$1000.

We have not detailed the circumstances under which the bulk of the money was recovered on Saturday night. We refrain from saying more at present, than that McKee had given Ayer and Robinson an order to Lewis for the delivery of the carpet bag containing it, and that Lewis had pointed them to its place of concealment. The bag was recovered, containing \$51,000—\$4,300 had been previously recovered, as above related; and there is yet 3 or \$5,000 to be accounted for.

Thus stood the affair on Monday morning. But the accomplices had not yet been discovered. So great was the excitement of the citizens on Monday, that, after several unsuccessful efforts to reveal the rōm of the story, a company of citizens, urged forward by the entreaties of the populace, and by necessity, too, (for the whispers of suspicion were heard in every quarter,) undertook to ferret out the whole matter. When we mention the prominent names of the committee, our friends will be prepared to estimate the value of their labors—and we are pleased to have it in our power to say, from a personal participation in their deliberations, that we have never seen a company of men set to work on such an occasion with more earnestness, with more absorbing concern for the honor of the city, or with apparently so determined a purpose to divest themselves of all excitement, prejudice or prepossession;—among the investigators we noticed Col. J. H. Howard, R. B. Alexander, Esq., Hon. J. S. Calhoun, General James N. Bethune, Judge Wm. H. Mitchell, General S. A. Bailey, Dr. W. S. Chipley, William F. Luckie, Esq., William S. Morton, J. R. Jones, and several others of our first citizens. With a part of these members engaged to quell or modify the public excitement, and the remainder thoroughly investigating the various rumors that had been in circulation, the whole of Monday afternoon, and till 10 o'clock at night, was consumed. It is enough for the present to say, that their arduous, delicate and deliberate labors have resulted in the arrest of Col. Lewis, the Solicitor, and of Mr. Allen G. Bass, the Teller of the Trust Co., as accomplices of McKee in the robbery. Mr. Wm. N. Jackson has also been taken up, as possessing a knowledge of the whole transaction, and the three individuals are at the time of this writing (Tuesday noon) in the hands of the officers of the law.

It is no part of our duty to say how far, if at all, any of them are guilty of the magnificent robbery. Such facts have come to light as seemed to require their apprehension, and the charges are now undergoing judicial investigation, the result of which will be known in due time. We have thus given a brief, and necessarily imperfect detail of the occurrences which for days past have overwhelmed our city with astonishment, indignation, confusion, and sorrow. We believe we express the sentiment of our whole people when we say, that the universal prayer and anxious desire of every hearty worth the name, from the beginning, has been that this bold and daring act of villainy might be traced to some lawless gang of ruffians; having no abiding place among us; or even in our country. That they are deeply humbled and mortified at the bare possibility of implicating men whose character has been hitherto above reproach and that for the friends and relatives of

such their sympathies are unusually excited. Yet we should not utter the whole truth, did we not say, that in this hour of our humiliation and sorrow, the motto of every honest heart is, "Let Justice be done, tho' the Heavens fall."

SAVANNAH, April 16.

Continued Outrages in the Savannah River.

The atrocious aggressions in our River, of which we have so often complained, seemed only to have abated for a season. On Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, a boat supposed to belong to some sailor boarding house, went down the river, and boarded the Br. ship Perthshire, lying at Four Mile Point, during the absence of the Captain in town. Capt. Moran of the Br. ship Albion was going down the river about this time, and while passing the Perthshire, saw a boat under her bows, and thinking that all was not right, went alongside, and hailed the ship three times, without getting any reply. Captain Moran, after a few minutes, hailed her the fourth time, and was answered by the Mate of the Perthshire, who begged for God's sake to come on board and rescue them, as the Carpenter, the Steward and himself, were fastened hand and foot, to ring-bolts on deck, and that the Pirates had possession of the ship, and were taking the sailors out. Capt. Moran came close alongside, and attempted to board, but was prevented by the pirates hauling up the gang ladder, at the same time ordering him off, and using the most offensive language towards him. He told the men confined to keep up their courage, and he would return directly with assistance. He proceeded at once to his own vessel, and from thence to the ship Ellen, lying near by, and immediately went back to the Perthshire. When the pirates saw the boats approaching, they were in the act of leaving the vessel with the sailors and their baggage, but in their hurry, they upset their boat, and were all thrown into the river; the sailors belonging to the vessel succeeded in getting on board, but the pirates, it is supposed, swam to the shore. Capt. Moran, with the assistance which he got from his vessel and the Ellen, remained on board.

About 11 o'clock three boats were seen cautiously approaching the vessel again; one was decoyed and came alongside, and was told that the officers were all asleep. The persons in the piratical boat told the men on board to get ready with their baggage. One more daring than the others, came on board, when he was immediately secured. Those remaining in the boat were armed, and their guns, they said, were loaded with buck shot, and would shoot the first person that interfered with them. Three or four muskets were discharged, and a stone fell into the boat, with what consequence we do not know.

On Thursday last, Capt. Bauerman, of the Br. brig New Zealand, shipped four seamen through a sailor boarding house keeper, by the name of Moulouh, and on Friday, another one. On Friday evening, this man informed Captain B. that he would, during that night, take them all out of his ship.—Capt. B. accordingly made preparations to receive them, and about 3 o'clock in the morning a number of boats were seen approaching the vessel, but on discovering the preparations they made off.

Our port will have a fine character, by and by. It is not a very civil process to approach peaceable merchants in armed boats, seize the officers and tie them to ring-bolts, and forcibly carry away the crew.—Republican.

From the Correspondent of the Chas. Courier.

EDGEMONT, April 7.

During Robbery.—The dwelling house of the Hon. Ichabod Norton of this town, situated about 4 miles from the village, was entered last evening about 9 o'clock, by a man dressed in disguise, who demanded all the money there was in the house, and raising an axe, with which he was armed, threatened him with instant death if it was not produced immediately. Mr. Norton being far advanced in life, was unable to make any resistance, and brought out about \$1000; which the robber took and fled. A reward of \$250 has been offered by Mr. Norton for the apprehension of the robber and money. No discovery of the robber has thus far been made. A committee of vigilance are on the look out, and we hope the robber will be arrested, and receive his reward.

Died, in Edgerton, Mr. Joseph Haxford, a revolutionary soldier, aged 94.

Monroe Edwards Flogged.—The N. Y. Herald says that the day after Monroe Edwards was found, he was placed at the whipping post, his back bared, and a strong athletic keeper selected, who applied some fifty lacer with a cat-o-nine tail to his quivering skin that made him wince again.

Seduction in Pennsylvania.—The bill making seduction an indictable offence, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, after due consideration and discussion, has passed the Senate of that State after being so amended as to make the terms of imprisonment not less than one nor longer than three years, and the fine not over five thousand dollars.

An Abolition Hall Burnt.—The Bowling Green (Mo.) Radical, of the 11th ult., says: "By a letter which we received from Palmyra on yesterday, we learn that the main building of the Abolition institution, near Quincy, Illinois, was burned down during the night of the 8th inst.—The same letter adds that a company of armed men from Hannibal, Palmyra, started for Quincy on the same night, with the avowed intention of destroying the building above alluded to, but finding that Providence had forestalled them, they returned peaceably to the home."

A Monster.—A correspondent of the New York True Sun gives a description of an extraordinary *luxus natura*, born in the neighborhood of Yorktown, Va. The monster, he states, was born alive, but of course did not long survive. It was of the male sex, and had four spinal columns, two arms, two legs, four heads, with perfect features, set upon one neck, and all facing the same way. The malformation was so extraordinary that medical men from far and near had been to examine the nondescript.

Advance of Science.—For the last Seventy Years.—An Edinburgh paper, the Phoenix, embodies some of the changes and improvements of the last seventy years in the form of a prophecy, as if it had been uttered before the American war, Anno Domini 1770. The prophecy, if then published, would have gained little credence. It is now but a recapitulation of Familiar historical events.

In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war, in 1776.) In fifteen years men shall rise from the earth and fly through the air (invention of Balloons, 1780.) In twenty years the French monarchy, the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince, (Louis XVI., 1793,) not yet kind, shall in twenty-three years lay down his life of the scaffold; his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those days news shall travel with the wind, and what was done at midday shall be known at the farthest bound of the sun (the telegraph, 1794.) In twenty six years a conqueror shall arise (Bonaparte,) who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Bosphoruses. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down what he had restored (dethronement of Pius VII.) Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive, on a rocky island (St. Helena) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean; a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument.

In those days metals shall be found which float on the water, and burn under it (Sodium Potassium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.) Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars (steam ships.) Carriages shall run without horses with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines.) The ordinary speed of wind is 30 miles an hour; that of the engine on the Great Western Railway is 30. Man shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month; to America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) To these days of bloodshed, shall succeed days of liberty.—The Greek shall be freed from the Turk; the Catholic from the Orange-map. The very beasts in these days shall have laws to protect them. These days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses (steam plough); they shall spin without hands (power looms); they shall calculate by wheels (Babbage's machine); the sun shall engrave for them (Daguer's type); they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph.) One machine shall print in an hour many thousand books, each of which it will take a man many days to read; a man may buy a book for a penny; for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read a rock instead of a book (geology) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some stars of the earth, some brothers of the sun (the planets, five in number, discovered since the American war, and the double stars by Sir William Herschel); and of all the colors of the rainbow, in those days, likewise, they shall read the Pyramids (Young's and Champollion's discoveries.) They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the magnetic pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered—but the way to be happy and contented

The degrading habit of Swearing.—It is not easy to perceive what better or credit is connected with swearing. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or does any man advance to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? No! Low must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice, which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the lecher, his mistress; the satirist, his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer, has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for naught; and drudges continually in the service of the Devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor anyhow allied to our frame. For, as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as if it were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency; but are forced, to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice, can only be equalled by the silliness of those that adopt it.—Dr. Ligonier.

Give a few Minutes to that Child.—Few parents realize, says President Lindsey, how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to them, the experiment, with his son ten years old for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him with great familiarity—put to him questions—answer inquiries—communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation—awaken his curiosity—explain difficulties—the meaning of things, and the reason of things—and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the progress which he will make.

The Youthful Mind.—A straw will make an impression on the new-fallen snow; but let that snow remain but a short time, and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it; but after a few years the most powerful appeals may come to influence it. Think of this, ye who have the training of the infant mind, and leave such impressions thereon as will operate to keep it pure amid the follies and temptations of the world.

The Richmond Whig says that, when Henry Clay was a boy, he rode to mill "almost literally in his shirt-tail," and therefore should be chosen President.